

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

#### A. The interaction among different social class people

The drama *Pygmalion* serve three social classes, they are upper class, middle class and lower class people. Here, in this drama, the lower class often gets discrimination from the people in the higher classes.

##### 1. The Depiction of Lower Class

The one that include in lower class people in this drama is Eliza Doolittle.

#### *THE FLOWER GIRL*

*[picking up her scattered flowers and replacing them in the basket]  
there's manners f' yer! Te-oo banches o voylets trod into the mad.  
[she sits down on the plinth of the column, sorting her flowers, on the lady's right. She is not at all an attractive person. She is perhaps eighteen, perhaps twenty, hardly older. she wears a little sailor hat of black straw that has long been exposed to the dust and soot of london and has seldom if ever been brushed. Her hair needs washing rather badly: it is mousy colour can hardly be natural. She wears a shoddy black coat that reaches nearly to her knees and is shaped to her waist. She has a brown skirt with a coarse apron. Her boots are much the worse for wear. She is no doubt as clean as she can afford to be; but compared to the lady is very dirty. Her features are no worse than theirs; but their condition leaves something to be desired; and she needs the services of a dentist. (p.11)*

From the quotation above, Eliza is known as young girl, her age is about eighteen to twenty. She is also very dirty as the girl, her hair seems like seldom be washed and her teeth is in the bad condition, it shows that she also seldom brushes her teeth. She wears the worse boots, it can be indicates her as

the lower class as stated in chapter two that one way to indicate the class that someone belongs to is from her fashion style (Setiadi, 440).

### *LIZA*

*I tell you, it's easy to clean up here. Hot and cold water on tap, just as much as you like, there is. Woolly towels, there is; and a towel horse so hot, it burns your fingers. Soft brushes to scrub yourself, and a wooden bowl of soap smelling like primroses. Now I know why ladies is so clean. Washing's a treat for them. Wish they saw what it is for the like of me! (p. 59)*

It can be seen that Eliza is seldom taking a bath. She feels so happy when she takes a bath in Higgins's house. She thinks that to take a bath in the upper class' house is so easy because everything has been served there. It is easy to get cold and the hot water, she also gets the woolly towels that she never used before as the lower class. She concludes that the reason why all of the ladies are looked so clean is because they are easy to clean themselves in the good bathroom.

The other indicator that shows Eliza as the lower class people is from her social conditions. She is the poor girl who lives from selling flowers.

### *THE FLOWER GIRL*

*[taking advantage of the militari gentleman's proximity to establish friendly relations with him]. If it's worse it's a sign it's nearly over. So cheer up, Captain; and buy a flower off a poor girl.*

### *PICKERING*

*I'am sorry, I haven't any change. (p. 12)*

The flower girl which is known as Eliza work as the flower seller. She tries to offer her flower to Pickering. She hopes that he wants to buy her

flowers. She is looked very friendly to make Pickering wants to buy her flower. She also said that she is the “poor girl”, it seems like she wants to make Pickering sympathetic with her social condition. Income is also the indicators to know in which class they belong (Horton, 315-318). Eliza who works as the flower seller, she doesn't have high income. Again, from that reason she also can be said as the lower class people.

As the young girl, she is independence enough. She has to be work hard in her young age. She is also having no mother.

*MRS. PEARCE*

*Stop, Mr. Higgins. I won't allow it. It's you that are wicked. Go home to your parents, girl; and tell them to take better care of you.*

*LIZA*

*I ain't got no parents. They told me I was big enough to earn my own living and turned me out.*

*MRS. PEARCE*

*Where's your mother?*

*LIZA*

*Very well, then, what on earth is all this fuss about? The gir'l doesn't belong to anybody—is no use to anybody but me. [he goes to MRS. PEARCE and begins coaxing]. You can adopt her, Mrs. Pearce: I'm sure a daughter would be a great amusement to you. Now don't make any more fuss. Take her downstairs; and-- (p. 36)*

When she was in the Higgin's house, Mrs. Pearce as the Higgin's housekeeper asked her to better go home and back to her parents for making her better than now, but she said that she doesn't have parents. It is because she

doesn't have mother and also her father doesn't care with her. It makes her to work hard by selling flower to get money to continue her live.

One thing that can differentiate upper class and lower class is also from educational background (Horton, 315-318) . The upper class people are people who have high education. So that they can get good position in their place because they have good knowledge. In the other hand, the lower class consists of people that never get education because they don't have enough money to send their children to go to school. Eliza who is known as lower class people doesn't have good educational background.

*THE FLOWER GIRL*

*[far from reassured] Then what did you take down my words for? How do I know whether you took me down right? You just show me what you've wrote about me. [The note taker opens his book and holds it steadily under her nose, though the pressure of the mob trying to read it over his shoulders would upset a weaker man]. What's that? That ain't proper writing. I can't read that.*

*THE NOTE TAKER*

*I can. [reads, reproducing her pronunciation exactly] "Cheer ap, Keptin; n' haw ya flahr orf a pore gel." (p. 14)*

The flower girl who is known as Eliza can't read the word that was written by the note taker. It is not because the writing is bad, but it shows that Eliza is uneducated girl. She never gets education about how to write and speak well. In the other hand, the note taker says that he can read the word that he writes from Eliza. It shows him as educated man that know how to write and speak properly.

The other aspect that differentiates upper class, middle class, and lower class people is from the way they speak. The one who is known as upper class know how to speak properly. It is because they have high education that teaches them how to speak properly. It same with the one that include in middle class. The middle class people get enough education even not so high as upper class people, so that they still know how to speak properly. But it is different with lower class. People that include in lower class, they are uneducated because they don't go to school and no one teaches them how to speak properly. Such kind of this this condition can be seen in Eliza. She lives in the cockneys are, the area of lower class people in the East End of London. All people in that area use cockney dialect, it becomes indicator to indicate the class that someone belongs to.

*THE FLOWER GIRL*

*Nah then, Freddy: look wh' y' gowin, deah.*(p. 10)

That is one example of cockney dialect which is used by Eliza in her daily conversation. The meaning is what you going, deah. She uses the glottal stop in the word "what" to be "wh' " (Matthews, 38). It is when Higgins makes her flowers fall from her basket.

The other example of cockney dialect which is used by Eliza is also depicted in chapter I.

*THE FLOWER GIRL*

*[still hysterical] I take my Bible oath I never said a word--*(p. 14)

One of cockney's characteristic is the using of double negative (Matthews, 38). The example, in the last word there are double negative. It means that the dialect which is used by Eliza is cockney. It shows that Eliza is lower class people.

## 2. **The Way Lower Class People are treated**

All of those depictions are enough to indicate Eliza as the lower class. When the drama of Pygmalion wrote, George Bernard Shaw as the author wanted to give critic to the social live which was happened in British at the time. It is not only a story but it is also shows the social condition in British where the economic aspect becomes a measure to determine and treat people unfairly. The problem of social class still high in the British at the time. The problem of social class is happened when the people are divided into some groups. The higher group which is known as upper class people often treats the other classes such as middle class and especially lower class unfairly. It makes Eliza as the one that belongs to lower class often get discrimination from higher classes.

Eliza as the lower class doesn't want to be seen as lower class. She prefers hiding her real identity than showing who really she is even her effort is not really success. One of her effort to hide her identity is when she goes home by using taxi. Taxi is public transportation that often used by upper class because the cost is expensive enough. She wants to be seen as other class people. She uses her money from selling flower to use taxi.

*THE FLOWER GIRL*

*[with grandeur] Never you mind, young man. I'm going home in a taxi. [she sails of the cab. The driver puts his hand behind him and holds the door firmly shut against her. Quite understanding his mistrust, she shows him her handful of money]. Eightpence ain't no object to me, Charlie. [he grins and opens the door]. Angel court, Drury Lane, round the corner of Micklejohn's oil shop. Let's see how fast you can make her hop it. [she gets in and pulls the door to with a slam as the taxicab starts]. (p. 22)*

By going home in a taxi, she thinks that other people will not see her as lower class people anymore. But even though she tries to cover her real identity, her real identity will turn up again. When she says "I'm going home in a taxi", it shows that she never used taxi before. Upper class people never say that they use taxi to other people because they often use taxi and everybody knows it.

From those quotation, it can also be seen such unfairly treatment to lower class people such as Eliza. The driver tries to hold the door shut against her, but she shows him that she has enough money for the fare. The driver obviously thinks that Eliza is a prostitute and still charges her tuppence extra, but, when they arrive at Drury Lane, the taxi driver humiliates her by not taking the money.

The condition of Eliza as lower class often makes her to be discriminated by other class people. The other bad treatment that she received also comes from Freddy.

*THE FLOWER GIRL**Nah then, Freddy: look wh'y' gowin deah.**FREDDY**Sorry [he rushes off]. (p. 9)*

It is happened when Freddy makes Eliza's flower fall down, it can be seen that he doesn't help pick up her basket, like a polite gentleman should. He just says "Sorry!" and carries on running to hail a cab for his sister and mother. This shows that the upper class just ignore the lower classes, thinking of them as 'dirt under their feet' instead of human beings, just like them, who also have a life to live. Freddy doesn't seem to realize that just running into Eliza and knocking her flower basket onto the ground, may have cost her a day 'pay' from selling her flowers in Covent Garden.

Not only Freddy and the taxi driver that do discrimination to Eliza. Other characters from different social class such as Henry Higgins also oppress her.

Henry Higgins is a gentleman. A man from upper class. It can be seen in Act I.

*THE BYSTANDER**It's all right. He's a gentleman: look at his boots. [explaining to the note taker]. She thought yo was a copper's nark, sir. (p. 13)*

The bystander says that the note taker which later known as Higgins is a gentleman. It can be indicated from his boots. It means that from the appearance of someone, other people can be easily indicate whether she/he includes in upper class, middle class or lower class people.

From his appearance, he can be indicated as upper class people. The other indicator that indicates him as upper class also comes from



educational background. As the upper class, he is educated man. It can be seen in Act I when Higgins talks with the gentleman.

*THE NOTE TAKER*

*Simply phonetics. The science of speech. That's my profession; also my hobby. Happy is the man who can make a living by his hobby! You can spot an Irishman or a Yorkshireman by his borgue. I can place any man within six miles. I can place him within two miles in London. Sometimes within two streets. (p. 19)*

The note taker or Higgins says that her profession is a science of speech. It shows that he is educated man. He can be a science of speech because he has high education and just upper class people that high education.

Higgins realize that his social class status higher than Eliza. It makes him easy to oppress her. It can be seen in Act II.

*THE FLOWER GIRL*

*Well if you was a gentleman, you might ask me to sit down, I think. Don't I tell you I'm bringing you business?*

*HIGGINS*

*Pickering: shall we ask this baggage to sit down or shall we throw her out of the window? (p. 27)*

Those quotations give clear depiction how Higgins treats Eliza. He uses the word “baggage” that has bad meaning to call Eliza. Not only that word, the other bad word that Higgins used to call Eliza also depicted in Act V.

*HIGGINS*

*You let her alone, mother. Let her speak for herself. You will jolly soon see whether she has an idea that I haven't put into her head or a word that I haven't put into her mouth. I tell you I have created this*

*thing out of the squashed cabbage leaves of Covent Garden; and now she pretends to play the fine lady with me. (p. 110)*

The upper classes stereotyped how the lower classes lived. They believed they were uncouth and stupid and called them names such as “baggage” and “blackguard.” Professor Higgins calls Eliza a “squashed cabbage leaf” and an “incarnate insult to the English language.”

As the upper class, Higgins always treats Eliza badly. He always says something worse to Eliza.

**HIGGINS**

*What on earth will she want with money? She'll have her food and her clothes. She'll only drink if you give her money. (p. 36)*

This quotation shows that Higgins has ideas of what the lower classes are like and how they live. He automatically assumes that money Eliza earns, she will just spend her money on alcohol, and he also assumes that she doesn't know anything.

The other bad treatment that Eliza received also comes from Mrs. Pearce. She is middle class that has a higher status than Eliza, but she is of a lower status than Higgins and Pickering. This means that she can order Eliza round, and scold Eliza, but she must know her place when she is with Higgins and Pickering, as they are upper class.

**MRS. PEARCE**

*[hesitating, evidently perplexed] A young woman wants to see you sir*

**HIGGINS**

*A young woman ? what does she wants? (p. 25)*

This quotation shows that Mrs Pearce respects Higgins but is different when she interacts with Eliza.

*MRS. PEARCE*

*Don't cry, you silly girl. Sit down. Nobody is going to touch your money. (p. 30)*

Mrs. Pearce calls Eliza with the word “silly girl”. She is quite strict towards Eliza. She wants to show that her class is higher than Eliza, but below Higgins.

What Higgins does to Eliza actually not depicted him as the upper class. Upper class people are known as educated people. As educated people he should know the good manner to interact with other people even they are in different social class status.

At the beginning of the play, Bernard Shaw shows how the upper class should treat the lower class through Colonel Pickering. When Higgins is being very patronizing to Eliza, Pickering says:

*PICKERING*

*[in good-humored remonstrance] Does it occur to you, Higgins, that the girl has some feelings? (p. 36)*

This shows that Pickering does have some respect for Eliza, even though she is of a lower status than him, but he still says “the girl” instead of Miss Doolittle, or Eliza who shows that he knows his place and his place is higher in the social status than Eliza’s. The matter of treating people differently in Islam is also got an attention. One verse in the Quran says:

*“O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed the most noble of you in the sight of Allah*

*is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is knowing and Acquainted”.*(Quran 49:11).

That quotation tells that human cannot differentiate one person and another.

There is no rich and the poor, the clever and the stupid, the beautiful and the ugly in front of Allah. Allah creates human in different characteristic, it is not to differentiate each other but to make they complete and help each other. It is not allowed that one group has pride too high for their own self until they prejudice against the others whom they think they belong to the secondary group.

In Islamic view, someone has high position is not because of her proherity ownership and her status in society, but it is differentiate based on someone belief and their Taqwa, someone’s intellectual, and also someone’s role.

## **B. The struggle of Eliza to achieve the higher social class status**

The drama *Pygmalion* illustrates the differences between the upper and lower class in the Victorian period. A basic belief of the period was that a person is born into a class and that no one can move from one class to another (Ganz 45). But George Bernard Shaw as the socialist at the time wanted to break that role. He made the drama *Pygmalion* where Eliza as the member of lower class can change her social class status to be the member of middle class by helping of Henry Higgins as the science of phonetic.

The drama *Pygmalion* is adopted from the Greek myth untitled *Pygmalion and Galatea*. The myth is about the sculpture named *Pygmalion* that falls in love with his statue that has name *Galatea*. One day when there was a festival of *Aphrodite*, he asked to *Aphrodite* to make the statue alive and it was

happened. The statue becomes alive. It is a metamorphose from stone into a human being, therefore the drama *Pygmalion* by George Bernard Shaw is the changing of a lower class girl to a higher class.

In Shaw's *Pygmalion*, Eliza Doolittle is a disheveled cockney flower seller. She includes in lower class people. Her social condition often makes her to be oppressed by another people from higher class status. It is one reason to make her wants to change her social class status. Her struggle to change her social class status started when she met a professor of phonetic Henry Higgins and Colonel Pickering in the Covent Garden. She is lucky enough to catch the eye of a Professor Henry Higgins. Discovered by Higgins and Colonel Pickering at Covent Garden, Eliza is caught off guard selling flowers to Pickering. Meanwhile, Higgins notes every disfigured word uttered from Eliza's mouth. Soon, Eliza appears on Higgins' doorstep to ask for his phonetician skills in order to become a flower-shop girl.

*THE FLOWER GIRL*

*I want to be a lady in a flower shop stead of selling at the corner of Tottenham Court Road. But they won't take me unless I can talk more genteel. He said he could teach me. Well here I am ready to pay him--not asking any favor--and he treats me as if I was dirt. (p. 28)*

She shows what she want when she came to Higgins's House. She thinks that the first thing that she should do is changing the way she speaks as any lady from upper class.

Her effort to change her social class status not only by coming to Higgins to study the way to speak properly, but she also tries to act like a lady. She comes to Higgins by using taxi as upper class people do.

*THE FLOWER GIRL*

*Don't you be saucy. You ain't heard what I come for yet. [to Mrs. PEARCE, who is waiting at the door for further instruction] Did you tell him I come in a taxi? (p. 27)*

She uses taxi when she came to Higgins's house, she hopes that when Higgins know it, he will not underestimate her again as the lower class. Not just by using taxi, she acts as any lady from upper class. She comes to Higgins to ask him teach her the way to speak properly and she will pay him for it.

*THE FLOWER GIRL*

*Good enough for ye--oo. Now you know, don't you? I'm come to have lessons, I am. And to pay for em too: make no mistakes. (p. 27)*

It shows that she doesn't want to be seen as lower class people that just asking something free because the lower class people are known as poor people. She wants to show that she has money and she is ready to pay him for the lessons that he will give to her even the money that she uses actually from Higgins.

*HIGGINS*

*[hearing in the voice of God, rebuking him for his pharisaic want of charity to the poor girl] A remainder. [he raises his hat solemnly; then throws handful of money into the basket and follows PICKERING].*

*THE FLOWER GIRL*

*[picking up a half-crown] Ah--ow--ooh! [picking up a couple florins] Aaah--ow-----ooh! [picking up several coins] Aaaaaah--ow--ooh! [picking up a half sovereign] Asaaaaaaaaah--ow--ooh!!! (p. 22)*

Eliza asks Higgins and Pickering to buy her flowers but Pickering refuses it because he doesn't have the change. She still tries to offer her flower to them even though Higgins treats her badly. Higgins doesn't want Eliza disturb them anymore, so he throws a handful of money into her basket and then go away

with Pickering. She is very happy in taking all of the money from Higgins. Then she decided to use the money to change her social class status by coming to Higgins and ask him to teach her.

Higgins does not expect that the money that he gave to Eliza the night before will she make to pay him for the lessons that she asks. He thinks that the lower class such as Eliza just spent their money for something useless.

*THE FLOWER GIRL*

*Oh, we are proud! He aint above giving lessons, not him: I heard him say so. Well, I ain't come here to ask for any compliment; and if my money's not good enough I can go somewhere else. (p. 27)*

This shows that Eliza is insulted at Higgins' accusation that if she was given money she would only spend it on alcohol, instead of saving it or spending it on something worthwhile. Where Eliza says "And if my money's not good enough I can go somewhere else". It shows that if Higgins doesn't want to help her, or is going to cover charge her, she is willing to go somewhere else, where she will be more respected.

The other thing that she does to be looked as any lady when she came to Higgins also by changing her appearance. She tries as well as possible to make her appearance better than a night before when she met Higgins at the first time.

*MRS. PEARCE*

*[returning] this is the young woman sir.*

*[THE FLOWER GIRL] enters in state. She has a hat with three ostrich feathers, orange, sky-blue, and red. She has a nearly clean apron, and the shoddy coat has been tidied a little. The pathos of this deplorable figure, with its innocent vanity and consequantial air, touches PICKERING, who has already straightened himself in the presence of MRS. PEARCE. But as to HIGGINS, the only distinction*

*he makes between men and women is that when he is heither bullying nor exclaiming to the heavens against some featherweight cross, he coaxes women as a child coaxes its nurse when it wants to get anything out of her.] (p. 26)*

When it is compare with her appearance before she met Higgins at Covent Garden, she tries to look better. She uses the clean apron. It shows that she wash the apron before coming to Higgins' house, therefore in the night before her appearance is worse. She is very dirty compared to the ladies. She also seldom was her hair and brushes her teeth. By looking at the changing of her new appearance, it is better enough than before, it shows that she has a strong intention to change her social class status by changing everything in herself as she could.

Therefore how hard she tries to look as any lady, Higgins still sees her as the lower class that doesn't have and know anything. Eliza comes to Higgins' house is also because the night before when they met in Covent Garden, Higgins said that he can make her a duchess.

**THE NOTE TAKER**

*You see this creature with her kerbstone English: the English that will keep her in the gutter to the end of her days. Well sir, in three months I could pass that girl off as a duchess at an ambassador's garden party. I could even get her a place as lady's maid or shop assistant, which requires better English. That the sort of thing I do for commercial millionaires. And on the profits of it I do genuine scientific work in phonetics, and a little as a poet on Miltonic lines. (p. 20)*

Higgins said that he can change Eliza from the lower girl to be a duchess or shop assistant with the better English. It makes Eliza think that she should change the way she speaks if she wants to be a lady from upper class. But



unluckily, Higgins seems that he forget what he promised to Eliza when she came to his house.

**HIGGINS**

*[brusquely, recognizing her with unconcealed disappointment, and at once, baby-like, making an intolerable grievance of it] Why, this the girl I jotted down last night. She's no use: I've got all the records I want of the Lisson Grove lingo; and I'm not going to waste another cylinder on it. [to the girl] be off with you: I don't want you. (p. 26)*

It proves that Higgins has already forgotten what he promised Eliza the night before. He expects she will not remember and seems like that he doesn't want her to come to make him bother. Whenever he talks to her, he talks down to her. Treating her like she is stupid.

Although Higgins treats Eliza rudely, she never gives up to always trying. She said what she expected to Pickering and Higgins.

**PICKERING**

*[gently] what is it you want, my girl?*

**THE FLOWER GIRL**

*I want to be a lady in a flower shop stead of selling at the corner Tottenham Court Road. But they won't take me unless I can talk more genteel. He said he could teach me. Well, here I am ready to pay him, not asking any favor--and he treats me as if I was dirt.*

**MRS. PEARCE**

*How can you be such a foolish ignorant girl as to think you could afford pay Mr. Higgins?*

**THE FLOWER GIRL**

*Why shouldn't I? I know what lessons cost as well as you do; and I'm ready to pay.(p.28)*

Whatever other people try to underestimate her, she still stand up in her belief. She is the strong character that not easy to give up. She said to Pickering her purpose in coming to Higgins.

From her hard effort, finally Higgins and Pickering want to help her. But it is not really helping. Pickering makes deal with Higgins to make her as experiment.

*PICKERING*

*Higgins: I'm interested. What about ambassador's garden party? I'll say you're the greatest teacher alive if you make that good. I'll bet you all the expenses of the experiment you can't do it. And I'll pay for the lessons. (p. 32)*

Pickering willing to pay all the lessons that will Higgins give to Eliza if He wants to teach her and change her in few months. He makes deal with Higgins that they will change her and show her in the Ambassador's garden party. Pickering will be awarded Higgins if he success.

Knowing the offering from Pickering, he accepts the challenge from Pickering. Higgins makes the offer to Eliza to stay with him for six months and he would teach her how to speak articulately enough to pass in the most exclusive social gathering, the Embassy Ball, without anyone being aware of her Cockney origins, which is no small task.

*HIGGINS*

*[carried away] yes: in six months--in three if she has a good ear and a quick tongue--I'll take her anywhere and pass her off as anything. We'll start today now! This moment! Take her away and clean her, Mrs. Pearce. Monkey Brand, if it won't come off any other way. Is there a good fire in the kitchen? (p. 32)*

Higgins receives Eliza and says that she can change her just in three months if she clever enough to accept all the lessons that he will give to her. But if she is not good enough in accepting his lessons, he says that he can change her in six months. He directly start changing Eliza by changing her appearance first and asking Mrs. Pearce to make her cleaner than before. Being interested only

in his bet and in showing his talent to the world, Higgins continually abuses Eliza while teaching her without taking into account her feelings and future, in an attempt to get her ready to win the bet for him in the ambassador's party. He says that she will become a proper aristocratic lady who speaks proper English. Not only has her English improved, but her manners and etiquette have improved as well, due to the help of Professor Higgins.

Based on class divisions in the society and the capitalist system, it makes the other one to be oppressed and another one do the oppression. In this case, the one that do the oppression is Higgins, and Eliza to be the one that oppressed by Higgins. Higgins can do such thing because he has authority, like the employer in workplace that can do everything that they want to the workers because they have authority. Eliza is like the worker that will do anything that Higgins wants. Eliza same with the worker that will produce a new lady in ambassador garden party from the poor flower girl.

After six months, it is time for Eliza to show her the changing of herself to public. The first trying-out of Eliza takes place at Mrs. Higgins's house, and it is successful because nobody among the guests can identify her as Eliza the flower girl.

*LIZA*

*[speaking with pedantic correctness of pronunciation and great beauty of tone] how do you do, Mrs. Higgins? [she gasps slightly in making sure of the H in Higgins, but it is quite successful] Mr. Higgins told me I might come.*

*MRS. HIGGINS*

*[cordially] Quite right: I'm very glad indeed to see you.*

*PICKERING*

*How do you do, Miss Doolittle?*

*LIZA*

*[shaking hands with him] Colonel Pickering, is it not?*

**MRS. EYNSFORD HILL**

*I feel sure we have met before, Miss Doolittle. I remember your eyes.*  
(p. 70)

It is Eliza's first test in public place. She has been transformed into one of them, a member of the exclusive bourgeois class in England, able to pass at any social event she chooses, which is no easy accomplishment. No one has any idea where she is originally from and who really she is. It prove from Mrs. Eynsford Hill that try to remember Eliza just for her eyes. Mrs. Eynsford Hill and Eliza have met before at the Covent Garden when Mrs. Eynsford Hill waited the taxi and the cab. It shows that Eliza as the lower one from Higgins, she is alienated from other people. According to Tong in his book entitle *Feminist Thought* that the people (workers) will be alienated in for ways when there is class divisions. One of the alienation is they will be alienated from others (p.145-146). Therefor she tries her best in doing what she has gotten from Higgins.

From her first test, she is success. Then she has to continue her real test in Ambassador's Garden Party. It is similarly successful, and it is Eliza's public debut in society.

**PICKERING**

*[stretching himself] Well, I feel a bit tired. It's been a long day. The garden party, a dinner party, and the opera! Rather too much of a good thing. But you've won your bet, Higgins. Eliza did the trick, and something to spare, eh?* (p. 87)

It is shown by Pickering that Higgins success in doing his experiment to Eliza. He also wins his bet with Pickering. That is his real purpose in helping Eliza to change her better as a lady from upper class. Both Higgins and Eliza

have their own purpose where their different purposes give such benefits thing for each other.

What Eliza did in her struggle to achieve the higher social class status is same with what Allah said in Al-quran. Allah said that he will not change the destini of someone if they do not change it by themselves.

“for each one are successive [angels] before and behind him who protect him by the decree of Allah. Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves. And when Allah intends for a people ill, there is no repelling it. And there is not for them besides Him any patron”. (QS Ar-Ra’du:11)

Eliza is the one that prove it in the drama *Pygmalion*. She doesn’t believe with the belief which is exist in Victorian period. A basic belief of the period was that a person is born into a class and that no one can move from one class to another (Ganz:45). She proves that she can break that role. She is success in changing her social class status from the lower class to middle class. From that *ayat*, Allah wants to show that every people has chance to be better if they want to try.

Though she wins the bet for Higgins, Higgins does not condescend to utter the slightest word of congratulation to Eliza. On the contrary, he continues abusing her and ordering her to fetch him his slippers, which will incite Eliza to revolt against him as she makes sure that Higgins does not care for her.

**HIGGINS**

*[in depairing wrath outside] what the devil have I done with my slippers? [he appears at the door].*

**LIZA**

*[snatching up the slippers, and hurling them at him one after the other with all her force] There are your slippers. And there, take your slippers; and may you never have a day's luck with them!*

**HIGGINS**

*[astounded] What on earth--! [he comes to her]. What's the matter? Get up. [he pulls her up]. Anything wrong?*

**LIZA**

*[breathless] Nothing wrong--with you. I've won your bet for you, haven't I? That's enough for you. I don't matter, I suppose.*

**HIGGINS**

*You won my bet! You! Presumptuous insect! I won it. What did you throw those slippers at me for?(p.89)*

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Higgins thinks that he himself that make him won his bet not because Eliza. Therefore it is also because Eliza did her best in everything he taught to her. But Higgins doesn't want to recognize it. Again, Eliza gets the alienation as the lower people, she start to be alienated from herself because she has been tried to do all the things that Higgins ask. as stated in chapter two that the people (workers) will get the alienation because of the existence of class divisions in four ways(Tong145-146). She feels still being underestimate by Higgins whatever she has done to him and even she has been speak and act like a lady.

Eliza stills the common flower girl in the eyes of Higgins. She feels that Higgins always underestimate her and always so.

**LIZA**

*I know. I am not blaming him. It is his way, isn't it? But it made such a difference to me that you didn't do it. You see, really and truly, apart from the things anyone can pick up (the dressing and the proper way of speaking, and so on), the difference between a lady and a flower girl is not how she behaves, but how she's treated. I shall always be a flower girl to Professor Higgins, because he always treats me as a flower girl, and always will; but I know I can be a lady to you, because you always treat me as a lady, and always will. (p.112)*

She tells Pickering trying to find the answer of what actually things that distinguish a lady with the flower girl. Firstly she thinks that she will be a lady if she can speak properly and having good manners. But it is different when she realized that the truth is she is still common flower girl for Higgins because he always treat her badly. It is different with Pickering that always treat her well. He calls Eliza with the girl or even Miss. Doolittle.

Higgins still looks at Eliza as his “experiment”. He believes that how you treat someone is not important, as long as you treat everyone equally.

**HIGGINS**

*[grinning, a little taken down] Without accepting the comparison at all points, Eliza, it's quite true that your father is not snob, and that he will be quite at home in any station of life to which his eccentric destiny may call him. [seriously] The great secret, Eliza, is not having bad manners or good manners or any other particular sort of manners, but having the same manner for all human souls: in short, behaving as if you were in Heaven, where there are no third-class carriages, and one soul is as good as another. (p.118)*

Higgins tries to explain that he never differentiate people based on class divisions. He treats all people equally. That would be fine if Higgins himself lived by it. Henry Higgins, however, lives by a variety of variations of this philosophy. It is easily seen how Higgins follows this theory. He is consistently rude towards Eliza, Mrs. Pearce, his mother and also Hill's family. His manner is the same to each of them, in accordance to his philosophy. When Higgins at Mrs. Higgins's home day, Mrs. Higgins asking him out because he spoils her parties with his lack of manners. This is shown in action when the Hills' family come. Higgins does not shake hands with the guests or entertain them with a small talk. Instead of answering Clara's “How do you do”.

Higgins doesn't use form of politeness. He doesn't seem welcome with the guests that come. He doesn't say even the word "please" or "would you mind setting down?", nor any other politeness expressions. He uses a quasi-imperative word to show his lack of social manners and his inexperience with societies.

As the author, Shaw makes Higgins as phonetics in having lack of manners. He is neither a snob like Clara, nor a vulgar like Eliza, and nor even a gentleman like Pickering. At home, he takes his boots off and wipes his hands on his dressing gown, etc.

The fact, what Higgins said is different with what he does. He is consistently rude towards Eliza, Mrs. Pearce, his mother and also Hill's family but when he was at the parties and in with Pickering is well mannered. This apparent discrepancy between Higgins' actions and beliefs may not exist, depending on the interpretation of what he said.

Eliza tries to compare Higgins with Pickering, she says that:

*LIZA*

*That's not true. He [Pickering] treats a flower girl as duchess.*

*HIGGINS*

*And I treat a duchess as if she was a flower girl.(p. 117)*

In an attempt to justify this, Higgins adds,

*HIGGINS*

*[irritated] The question is not whether I treat you rudely, but whether you ever heard me treat anyone else better.(p.118)*

Eliza does not answer about what Higgins said but she knows that Higgins has treated others better than her. At the parties, for example, Higgins is a gentleman to the hosts and other guest, but still treats Eliza as his



experiment. Higgins could never see the changing of herself. He only saw the dirty flower girl that had become his experiment. Higgins could not view Eliza lady or duchess. Since Higgins knew where Eliza came from it was difficult for him to make her parts fit together as masterpiece that he respected.

Not only treating her rudely, Higgins also never care with Eliza. He treats her is like she doesn't have any feeling. Higgins shows not only his lack of manners but also his lack of caring.

*LIZA*

*[crushed by superior strength and weight] What's to become of me?  
What's to become of me?*

*HIGGINS*

*How the devil do I know what's to become of you? What does it matter  
what becomes of you?*

*LIZA*

*You don't care. I know you don't care. You wouldn't care if I was  
dead. I'm nothing to you--notso much as them slippers.(p. 90)*

From those quotations, it can be seen that Eliza seems to be truly hurt by Higgins treatment. One finds this to be an extremely rude and viscous thing to say. Higgins is a gentleman that should have respect for other people's feelings, especially Eliza. It can be seen from Higgins' response, he has lost his high class manners and is much more shrewd and ill-tempered than what he seems, thus showing that a person of a high social class cannot always act as a person of a higher class should.

By Eliza's success in speaking properly, the relationship between speech and class status is broken. She is success in changing her social class status from the lower class to middle class people. She becomes the good example as middle class people because now she has been good in dress up, behavior and

the way she speaks. If it is compared with Higgins whom is known as upper class people, Eliza is still better than him.

She has good manner than Higgins. It can be seen in Act III when Mrs. Higgins asks her about the weather.

*MRS. HIGGINS*

*[at last, conversationally] will it rain, do you think?*

*LIZA*

*The shallow depression in the west of these islands is likely to move slowly in an easterly direction. There are no indications of any great change in the barometrical situation.(p. 71).*

From the quotation above it can be seen that Eliza's reciting the weather forecast gives two scientific information to be an answer for Mrs. Higgins's conventional question. She uses very formal language where the subject is quite low.

Manners, therefore, are in constant change with habits, and there is no use judging them as good or bad, right or wrong. By unifying social manners and considering them as reality, the relationship between manners and class status is already dissolved.

After all the hard days that she spent in changing her way to speak with Higgins, now it is time for her to leave. Eliza is a fresh new woman in middle class. She also success makes the middle class man Freddy falls in love with her and want to marry her. She decides to marry Freddy because they are same in social class status. She knows that when she marries Freddy, she can be dominate in the family and she want to be flower shop owner, so that she can independent in economical aspect. To be truly liberated from oppression,

women should be economically independent by working outside the household (Tong 141). It will make her not be oppressed anymore. She knows that she can be independent only if she marry with Freddy because if she marry with other gentleman from upper class, she cannot become flower shop owner and she will never independent in economical aspect. Higgins is surprised, although he does not show it, and continues to act as if he is not bothered at all by this development. In his mind though, he is remembering how accustomed he has grown to her face, which he will soon miss.